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BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1814, [NUMBER 1113.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly pecified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

List of the Average Prices of Grain at Bombay and Subordinates for the Month of Nov. 1813.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAIN.	KAIRA. Seers Qr. Tank. Cutcha Seers of a Rs.	BAROACH. [pee	SURAT. [pee	SALSETTE.	BOMBAY. Rs. Q. Rs.
Old Rice, 1st Sort,	8 1	14 - seers ℔ a Ru-	14 - Seers ℔ a Ru-	3 Rupees per parah unbeaten,	4 2 00 per par.Beat.
Ditto, 2d do.	9 1 do.	15 - do.	12 - do.	None,	4 1 00 do.
Ditto, 3d do.	10 9 do.	16 - do.	14 - do.	Do.	4 0 00 do.
Ditto, 4th do.	13 do.	19 - do.	16 - - do.	Do.	3 3 00 do.
New Rice 1st do.	13 9 do.	" - do.	6 - - do.	2 3 50 per parah, do.	None,
Ditto, 2d do.	14 1 - do.	" - do.	14 - - do.	2 3 00 per Parah, - -	Do.
Ditto, 3d do.	16 1 - do.	" - do.	16 - - do.	2 2 88 per Parah, - -	Do.
Old Badjree,	13 1 9 do.	18¾ - do.	14 - - do.	3 0 00 per Parah, -	3 0 00 per parah.
New Ditto,	14 1 - do.	" - do.	16 - - do.	None,	2 3 00 do.
Wheat 1st Sort.	9 2 9 do.	15¼ - do.	10 - - do.	4 2 00 per Parah, - -	4 1 00 do.
Ditto, 2d do.	10 1 6 do.	16 - do.	16 - - do.	4 1 00 per do.	3 3 00 do.
Mut, 1st Sort.	10 - - do.	" - do.	19 - do.	None,	None,
Ditto, 2d do,	11 - do.	" - do.	20 - - do.	Do.	Do.
Mug, 1st do.	6 3 - do.	" - do.	17 - - do.	3 3 00 per Parah.	4 0 00 per parah,
Ditto, 2d do.	8 - do.	" - do.	20 - - do.	3 2 00 per do.	None,
Doll, 1st Sort.	6 3 9 do.	14½ - do.	16 - - do.	7 0 00 per do.	6 2 00 per parah
Ditto, 2d do.	8 do.	" - do.	" - - "	6 3 00 per do.	6 0 00 per do.
Codrah,	26 do.	" - do.	" - - "	None,	None,
Codree,	16 1 do.	" - do.	" - - "	Do.	Do.
Fowtah,	18 2 do.	" - do.	" - - "	2 0 00 per Parah, - -	Do.
Qorid,	10 1 6 do.	" - do.	20 - - do.	3 1 50 per do.	2 3 00 do.
Buttee,	21 3 9 do.	" - do.	" - - "	None.	None,
Cheno,	21 2 do.	" - do.	" - - "	Do.	Do.
Gram,	6 1 9 do.	" - do.	21 - - do.	4 - - - - - parah,	None,
Cowar,	14 do.	" - do.	" - - "	None.	Do.
Barley,	13 1 do.	20 - do.	24 - - do,	Do.	2 0 00 per parah,
Jowaree,	15 3 do,	21¼ - do.	32 - - do.	Do.	None,
Old Batty, 1st Sort,	13 2 9 do.	24 - do.	35 - - do.	1 1 76 per Parah.	Do.
Ditto, 2d do.	14 3 do.	27 - do.	38 - - do.	None.	Do.
Ditto, 3d do.	15 3 9 do.	28 - do.	42 - - do.	Do.	Do.
Ditto 4th do.	18 1 do.	30 - do.	45 - - do.	Do.	Do.
New Batty 1st do.	23 1 9 do.	" - do.	38 - - do.	1 1 44 per Parah.	1 1 28 per do.
Ditto 2d do.	24 3 9 do.	" - do.	40 - - do.	1 1 20 per do.	1 0 80 do.
Ditto, 3d do.	27 do.	" - do.	42 - - do.	1 1 00 per do.	None,

One Cutcha Seer weighing 40 Sicca or Ahmedabad Rupees, 39 Sicca Rupees equal to an English Pound—One Sicca Rupee weighing 178 grains.

Kaira 30th November 1813.

THOS. KEATE, *Magistrate.*

Broach 30th Nov. 1813.

A Broach maund of 40 Seers is equal to 39¼ English lbs.

J. SUTHERLAND, *Asst. Magc. in Charge.*

Surat 30th Nov. 1813.

N. B. A Surat maund of 40 Seers is equal to 37¼ English lbs.

T. V. P. LAWRENCE, *Col. Com. S. D. G.*

Tannah, 30th Nov. 1813.

N. B. Grain is sold on Salsette by measure, and not by weight, as to the Northward: a Parah is equal to about 2¾ maunds Surat weight.

J. HALLETT, JUDGE & MAG,

Bombay, 21st Dec. 1813.

N. B. Grain is sold on Bombay by measure & not by weight, as to the Northward: a Parah is equal to about 2¾ maunds Surat weight.

EDWARD W. HUNT, *Sec, to the Com. of Markets*

Government Advertisement.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
Financial Department,
29TH DECEMBER 1813.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the 6 per Cent. Loan which was closed on the 23d October last, for the receipt of Cash Subscriptions, is again open from this date, under the terms of the Government Advertisement dated the 28th July preceding.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec, to Govt.

A CARD.

MR. JOHN LECKIE has the honor to announce, the admission of Mr. JAMES SINDRY as a Partner in his Mercantile and Agency Establishment, and that business will in future be conducted under the Firm of JOHN LECKIE & Co.

Bombay 1st January 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits, of CHARLES YATES, late an Assistant Surgeon or the Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted, to HENRY WOOLE and FRANCIS LUGRIN of that place, Merchants, as Creditors thereon.

Bombay, Dec. 22, 1813.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, made in a cause on the Equity Side of the said Court, wherein MOSES YACOOB SOOLEMON is Complainant, and MEYA H BITBHOYE MOTTABHOYE, and PESTONJEE BOMANJEE are Defendants, the Creditors of MEYA GOOLAM HUSSON CAUNJEEBHOY deceased, who was a Mohamedan Inhabitant of Surat, and who died at sea, on a voyage from Bombay to Mocha, in or about the month of April 1810, are personally, or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts, before EDWARD WILLIAM HUNT Esquire, Master of the said Court, at his office in the Court House, in Bombay aforesaid, on or before the first day of April 1814, or in default thereof, they will be *peremptorily* excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

SANDWITH,
Complainants Solicitor

Bombay, Dec. 20, 1813.

જાહેર ખબર

નાંમદાર ઇસ્ટાડર ફોરટનાં હોઠંમથી દીકરી ઇઆને હોઠંમનાંમ્રુ કીધુછે જે ફોરટ મધે કજીહો હતો મુશાઇઆકુબ શુલેમાંન કરીઆદીનો કરનાર તથા મીઆં કુલતલાઇ મોટાલાઇ તથા પેશતંનજી બમંનજી મુદાઇ આલેછે * જેકોઇનુ સેહુલ મરનાર મીઆં ગોલાંમ હુશંન કાંનજીલાઇ શ્રી શ્રુરતનો રેહેવાશી શવંત

૧૮૧૦ નાં વરશ મધે આપરેલ મહીનાં મો અતરથી શ્રી મેંખે જાનાં મરીગીઆ તેહેની ઉપર હોએતે પોતે ધણી ઇઆ તેહેનો વકીલ શ્રી ફોરટ મધે મીશતર કુટની કારીશ મધે તારીખ ૧ આપરેલ ૧૮૧૪ શુધી આવીને પોતાનુ મેહેલ્લુ હોએતે શાબીત કરે ને જો કશુર કરશે તો તે ને ધણીને કાંઇ પોહોચશે નહી ને તે દીકરીનો હક તેહેને પોહોચશે નહી *

SANDWITH,
Complainants Solicitor

Bombay, Dec. 20, 1813.

શ્રી

ઇંગ્રમઘશ્રેડતગીગ્રવડન ઊ ઘઈઐછુચજીગીગ્રેડતાચે ઈંત્ર ચેગી ખેડમઇમજીયાઘઇ ઐંજાજે ઊજીઇયાઊગઘઈઇમજતર્ઘપ્રી

[illegible]

SANDWITH,
Complainants Solicitor.

Bombay, Dec. 20, 1813.

NAVAL OFFICE.

ANY PERSONS willing to contract for the supply of JENZLEY OIL for the period of one year are desired to send in Tenders for the same on or before Tuesday the 4th Instant.

By Order of the Commissioner.

C. NORTHCOTE,
Naval Store-keeper.

BOMBAY,
1st January, 1814.

[illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Marine Board, will receive Sealed Proposals from such Persons, as may be willing to furnish Freight to the Port of Bushire in the Persian Gulph to the extent of about 188 Tons, of Public Stores; further particulars may be known, on application at this Office.

By Order of the Marine Board,

R. MORGAN,
Secy. Marine Board.

BOMBAY,
MARINE BOARD OFFICE,
29th December 1813.

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT on Thursday, the 6th January next, at 3 O'clock, in the afternoon, will be Sold by Public Sale, in the Dock-Yard at Bombay, the Hon'ble Company's Cruzer the ZEPHYR, as She now lies on the Hard, at Mazagon Dock-Yard, with her Stores, and apparel;—Agreeably to Inventories, which may be seen, at this Office.

The ZEPHYR, measures 84 Tons, is a good Sailer, and well adapted for the Coasting Trade.

Conditions, will be made known, at the time of Sale.

By Order of the Marine Board.

R. MORGAN,
Secy. Marine Board.

BOMBAY,
MARINE BOARD OFFICE.
30th December, 1813.

In the Goods of THOMAS SAUMAREZ PATTEN, of Bombay Gentleman deceased.

APPLICATION having been made by Mrs. ELIZABETH PATTEN, to the Recorder's Court of Bombay for Letters of Administration in the above Goods being committed to her as Widow of the deceased, all persons Concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof, dated this 28th day of December 1813.

T. W. BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

PLEA SIDE

ANDRIAN DE FRIES AND OTHERS. } *Plaintiffs.*

AND

NICOLAO' DE LIMA E SOUZA, JOAO' ANTONIO PEREIRA, AND BALCRUSTNA GOVINDJEE, } *Defts.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Tuesday the fourth day of January next and following days the undermentioned property belonging to the above named Defendants, will be exposed to Public Sale at the premises, seized by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder in the above cause.

The property will be put up in the following Lots, and conditions will be produced at the time of sale.

THE PROPERTY OF

Nicolao' de Lima e Souza,

FOR SALE,

No. 1.—An Oart called Colbhat of 3 Wheels situated in the Parel Road and opposite to the house of Balcrustna Govindjee's.

2. Half an house situated in the said Oart.

3. A Dwelling house situate in the said Oart, and in the neighbourhood of the house of Rama Ragoonath Joffey.

4. An half piece of Batty Ground situate near Breach Candy.

5. An half piece of Batty Ground situate at Amburooly with Cocoanut Trees.

THE PROPERTY OF

Balcrustna Govindjee,

No. 1. A Large Dwelling house and Stable with a stick of Ground on the side of the house, situated in Bendy Bazar subject to the mortgage of Bapoo Ramchunder Dulvee.

2, A Dwelling house situate at Batty field opposite to a house of Nowrojee Meajee, without the ground.

3, An Oart of Malowdey situate at Girgon, near Dady Setts Agharee with one house and one Bungalo subject to the mortgage of Pranjeevan Anoopdass.

4. An Oart Daber Cawn situated at Mahim Wood near the Sea Side to be subject to the mortgage of Bapoo Ramchunder Dalvee.

5. An Oart called Lation Waddy situate at Mahim near the Hindoo Pagoda subject to the mortgage of Luxamon Govindjee.

6. A Fish Pond near Sorabjee Muncherjee's Bungalo near Malabar Hill.

7. A Chawl or Range of 11 appartments situate at Duncan Road and opposite a Chawl of Namchund Amechund.

8 A Do. at theback of Do.

9. An Oart called Shagaraswer a fourth share, situated at Mahim Wood near Salvasaw.

10. A large Dwelling house and Garden at Bhyculla in the possession of Mr. Shank to be sold subject to Mortgage.

11. One fourth share of a large Dwelling house which a family house and another adjoining to ditto.

THE PROPERTY OF

Joao' Antonio Pereira.

No. 1, An Oart Called Khazorbhatt, of 2 Wheels situate at Mahim Wood.

Bombay, 1st January 1814.

BOMBAY RACES.
1814.

First Meeting.

TO BE RUN FOR
ON MONDAY THE 3d JANUARY 1814.

THE BYCULLA SUBSCRIPTION PURSE for Maiden Colts, Rupees 200 each with £50 from the Fund; *one two Mile Heat, weight for age,* Byculla Standard.*

			years.
Col. Atkin's -	B. A. C.	Shigram	3
Capt. Frederick's -	G. A. C.	Shahin	4

THE BOMBAY SUBSCRIPTION PLATE, of 100 Rupees each, with £100 from the Fund, for all Horses, *weight for age,* Byculla Standard; *Heats 2 Miles.*

			years.
Col. Atkin's -	B. A. C.		4
Capt. Dalamotte's	B. A. H.	Pioneer	5
Mr. Lukin's - -	B. A. C.	Ploughboy	4

TO BE RUN FOR,
ON THURSDAY, 6th JANUARY 1814.

A CUP given by Mr. FORBES value £100 for Maiden Horses *Carrying* 9 *Stone, One Three Mile Heat.*

Col. Atkin's - -	C. A. C.	Chance.
Mr. Remington's - -	C. A. H.	Khaun.
Mr. Newman's - - -	B. A. H.	Present Occasion.
Mr. Powell's - - -	C. A. H.	Experiment.
Mr. Money's - - -	D. A. H.	Beverly.
Col. Corfellie's - - -	C. A. H.	Trumpetor.
Mr. Stewart's - - -	G. A. C.	Hamlet.
Capt. Frederick's - -	C. A. H.	Mufti.
Major Hull's - - -	B. A. H.	Young Escape.

6th JANUARY 1814.

A GIVE AND TAKE of £50 from the Fund, 14 *Hands* 9 *Stone, Heats one Mile and half.*

			years.
Mr. Remington's	G. A. H.	Forester	5
Mr. Wellington's	B. A. H.	Humbug	Aged.

* *Byculla Standard.*

	st.	lbs.
2 years old to carry - - -	a Feather.	
3 do. - - - - - - -	7.	8.
4 do. - - - - - - -	8.	3.
5 do. - - - - - - -	8.	12.
6 do. - - - - - - -	9.	2.
Aged - - - - - - -	9.	3.

We have been requested to insert the following address to the Public in consequence of the commencement of the publication of a paper in Calcutta to be called "the Times."

TO THE PUBLIC.

According to recent Advertisements, which have been circulated widely throughout the Presidency, a transfer of the Telegraph Press has been effected, and the present Proprietors have now, the honor of proposing themselves for public patronage. They enter upon their undertaking, with the sincerest and the strongest wishes of contributing largely to the entertainment, as well as information of the community—they intend to spare neither exertion nor expence, for the accomplishment of their purpose—and they are not without hopes of meriting a proportion of the public favor, and of having their labors fostered and stimulated by an adequate degree of success.

At the commencement of these labors, it becomes an indispensible duty to lay before the Public the pretensions, which they respectfully entertain, to encouragement and support, by a statement of their ideas with regard to the duties which they undertake, of the arrangements which they propose for the future conduct of this paper, and of the resources which they possess or intend to put in requisition for its improvement.

The duties of an Editor, although sufficiently arduous, are nevertheless of a description, which require not the exertion of superior abilities. That degree of general information, which every Briton, who has enjoyed the usual advantages of liberal education, is or ought to be possessed of—those powers and habits of abstraction, which are almost invariably acquired, when the mind has been attentively directed to any individual pursuit—and that exercise of assiduity and perseverance, which is necessary for the accomplishment of any undertaking whatever, are the chief and almost the sole requisites indispensible for their competent discharge. It is the business of an Editor, to select, from the entire mass of his materials, such articles as are of the greatest importance and interest, such as contribute to the amusement as well as instruction of his readers—to assign them proper places in his arrangement, according to their weight and tendency, so that they may support and illustrate each other by coincidence, or point more directly to the truth by immediate contrast and comparison—and also to draw as liberally as possible from the stores of recorded experience, from the sources of private communication, and from the funds of personal knowledge and observation, for the farther elucidation of every important subject.

Beyond these objects, the labors of an Editor cannot be regarded as necessary, although they are equally removed from the character of superfluity. They constitute the embellishments of his work, and, like all the embellishments of art, of science, and of life, they are regarded with interest or indifference, according to the hand which fashions them, and the mind which gives them birth. His examination of past events, his opinion with regard to present times; or his prospects touching futurity may be acceptable to men of equal ability, they may sway the minds of people inferior in ingenuity and intelligence, but the man of superior talent and information will divest them of their tinsel, will detect their error or deficiency, and will appreciate them according to their real merits. Insufficiency must always be characteristic of Editorial speculations, unless omniscience were to become an attribute of humanity; yet, in one view, they may be considered as requisite—in as far as they resemble the luxuries of life, which are objects of general appetence, and which are regarded by many as almost exclusive sources of gratification, while the value of its necessaries are seldom fully acknowledged, until mankind suffer under their privation.

Such are the ideas, which the Proprietors of this paper entertain, with respect to the proper discharge of the duties which they have undertaken; and they are convinced, that they will obtain credit for the best intentions, by thus presenting, in limine, an outline of their principles of management. They provide, in this outline, a scale by which their more mechanical exertions can be measured, a criterion by which the judgement displayed in their arrangements and illustrations may be justly weighed, and an accessible, an undeniable check upon the whole extent of their labors. They hold it up as a beacon to themselves, both for warning and for direction—they regard it as a mirror, which will reflect upon them a larger portion of the public favor, if their exertions keep pace with their wishes, but which will increase the deformity, as soon as they admit of any palpable aberration from its maxims.

The Proprietors will take the utmost pains to ensure a choice selection of materials for every publication. On this point, while they will be principally guided by the importance and interest of the subjects extracted, they will also have constant regard to their diversity and extent. To fill a paper entirely with abstruse and uninteresting matter, merely on account of its superior importance, would defeat the ends of an ephemeral production—to commit a similar excess in the collection of circumstances, addressed more particularly to the imagination and to the lighter powers of the mind, would draw down the contempt of the judicious, and be deservedly branded with the character of frivolity—the golden mean will be aimed at, and the greatest scope will be included, in order to give the mind of the reader every opportunity of unbending itself from the intensity of serious examination, and of returning with fresh vigour and relish to the contemplation of farther subjects of importance.

The grand and primary objects of insertion will be the official, demi-official, or otherwise fully authenticated documents, which relate to the interests of Britain, of Europe, of Liberty, and of wise Government in every quarter. To the great number as well as variety of articles, which will be thus comprehended, full and legitimate illustration, where practicable, will be uniformly applied. The eventful period, which has already commenced in the history of North America and of the Spanish Colonies in the Southern regions of that Continent, will be watched over with attention, and their varying and momentous changes will be duly reported, compared and examined, as soon as the knowledge of them is obtained. The noble exertions of universal benevolence on the western shores of Africa will be gladly attended to, and recommended to the public eye, as often as they are submitted to the observation of the parent state. The transactions of the turbulent, though now contemptible, states on the eastern shores of that Continent will be canvassed, whenever they possess interest sufficient to sanction their insertion; and future discoveries in its interior shall be expeditiously obtained and faithfully reported.

With regard to the quarters, which may be more particularly termed Domestic and Provincial, the Proprietors are convinced, that there are many sources of useful and entertaining intelligence, which are accessible, though yet unopened or unexplored. They can therefore, make no specific promises, respecting this interesting department of their labours, beyond those of assiduity in research, communication and collection, with care and fidelity in the final detail. They trust, that its improvement, though perhaps necessarily slow, will yet be certain and material; and they respectfully and earnestly solicit the assistance of the man of science, the merchant, the citizen and the navigator. Information, improvements, or discoveries in commerce, navigation, hydrography, &c. will be thankfully received and chearfully inserted in their Columns—the inventions of the artist will meet with due attention—the acquirements of the naturalist, whether from observation or experiment, will find a ready medium of publication—the labors of the Astronomer will be gratefully received, and acknowledged—the disquisitions of the Philologist will be considered a material ornament to their pages—and the lucubrations of the Philosopher will be highly acceptable, and speedily applied to the gratification of the community.

The resources of this paper are, at present, but slender, although they are sufficient for its management on a contracted scale. They consist, merely of such publications as are usually and generally obtained, and the receipt of which is absolutely necessary for the conduct of such an establishment in any shape whatever. The Proprietors, however, aspire to higher objects—they will lose no time in opening correspondence with literary characters, in the Metropolis, and in other quarters of the Mother Country—they will, thus, obtain regular and early supplies of the richest and best conducted Journals of the three United Kingdoms—they will, also, receive the ablest ephemeral productions of every other description—and they will, moreover, acquire the amplest benefit of private communication. With regard to intelligence of events, bearing interest or importance, in these Eastern regions, while they repeat their tender of individual zeal and diligence, they again most earnestly solicit the assistance of those, who may view their undertaking with a propitious eye, and whose favours would contribute to materially to enhance the value, and to increase the respectability of their pages.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

The Proprietors will direct their utmost attention to the improvement and augmentation of the materials of the Press; and they hope to be enabled, as soon as communications with England can be answered, to iffue their labors, their felections, and the welcome affiftance of their friends both by lucubration and intelligence, in fuch a drefs, as to merit the public approbation. Their stores of Greek Hebrew, Arabic, Perfian, Bengalee, and Nagree characters are already fufficient to meet the differtations of the philologist and the explanatory references of the man of icience, and they fhall be particularly gratified in obtaining an early opportunity of producing them for application.

The Proprietors have altered the name of the Paper, not from any ideas of affectation, but that their exertions may be generally received as diftinct from the labors of others, who have preceded them in the fame field, and that for thofe alone they may be confidered refponfible. They wifh not to fhine with borrowed luftre, neither have they the defire to implicate their predeceffors in the reproach, which would attend their defects. The Oriental TIMES fhall ftand entirely on its own merits—if it deferve well, the Proprietors confide in the fupport and protection of an enlightened public, and if it fall, it fhall fall *adverso vulnere*, fubject, perhaps, to the imputation of having overrated its ftrength, but not to that of fhunning its duties or of mifrepresenting its intentions.

THE COURIER
BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 1st JANUARY 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 25th, DECEMBER 1813.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE appointments by Colonel Holmes of Serjeant Dunlin of the Battalion of Artillery to be fubconductor of ftores from the 1ft, and of ferjeant Seales of His Majefty's 56th Regiment to be provoft ferjeant from the 29th ultimo, to the field force under his Command, are confirmed.

The following promotions are ordered to take place in confequence of the death of Lieutenant Colonel Mahony on the 13th Inftant.

Infantry.

Senior Major Thomas Corfellis to be Lieut. Col. vice Mahony deceafed,—Date of Rank 14th December 1813.

8th Regiment N. I.

Capt. W. Burke to be Major, Capt. Lieut. J. T. Jones to be Captain of a Company, Lieut. B. H. Hough to be Captain Lieutenant, and Ensign G. Roe to be Lieutenant in fucceffion to Corfellis promoted.—Dates do.

The Promotion of Captain Burke, vacating the fituation of Brigade Major to the Poonah Subfidiary Force Captain H. Tovey, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to that fituation.

The appointment by Captain Logie of Lieutenant Polin, to act as Adjutant to the Detachment of the 1ft 5th Regiment Native Infantry, under his Command, is Confirmed.

The appointment by the Officer Commanding the Southern Division of Guzerat of Lieutenant Sandes, to act as Adjutant to the Detachment of the 2d 5th Regiment Native Infantry, ftationed at Surat, is alfo confirmed.

Bombay Caftle, 28th December 1813.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleafed to direct that Lieutenant Colonel Llewellin, take his Seat as a Member of the Military Board, during fuch time as he may act in the fituation of Adjutant General.

The furlough granted to Lieutenant Gallway, of the Pioneer Corps by the Order of the 20th Inftant, is cancelled, at his own requeft.

Bombay Caftle 29th December 1813.

Captain J. S. Warfon of the 1ft Bt. 4 R. Native Infantry is permitted to proceed to Calcutta on his private concerns, and to be abfent for a period of fix Months from the date of his departure, fubject to the Regulations applicable to his cafe.

The furlough granted to Lieut. Samuel Hughes of the 1ft Bt. 2d Rt. Native Infantry on the 25th of Auguft laft, is extended to the 1ft of March next, Subject to the exifting Regulations.

Surgeon David Carnagie is appointed to the fituation of fuperintending Surgeon in the Province of Guzerat in the room of Surgeon White, nominated to a feat at the Medical Board, to have effect from the 24th Inftant.

Bombay Caftle, 30th December 1813.

The furlough to Europe on fick Certificate granted to Lieut. W. W. Quartley, of the Brigade of Horfe Artillery by the Government Order of the 30th December 1812, and continued to the 4th ultimo by the Order of the 2d October laft is extended to the 4th of February next,

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

The several particulars which our private Letters from Bussora enabled us to lay before our Readers last week, must certainly be considered as very doubtful. We hope that we expressed ourselves as merely detailing the reports as they reached us, and not, by any means, implying that they should be received as entitled to much credit. Nothing has since reached the Presidency which can serve either to contradict or confirm them. It may be proper, however, to mention that one Letter which has been received states positively that the combined Armies had had an engagement with the French, in which the latter were defeated. The writer of this letter is a personage very well known at Bombay, and whose appearance at some of the gay parties, which were given a few months ago, was very striking and magnificent. Our Readers will therefore be perfectly enabled to appreciate the value of this piece of intelligence, which we are certainly entitled to say has come from very *high* authority.

The Upton Castle Captain Purefoy arrived yesterday morning from China—but brings no News.

We are most happy to state that the latest accounts from the Guzzerat are favorable; and that the dreadful fever which has had such serious effects on the native population is gradually disappearing.

By a letter received from Whampoa by way of Bengal and dated the 16th of October, we learn the following particulars.

The Bombay and China Ships arrived at Macao on the 28th of August, and at Whampoa on the 6th of September, the direct China ships as well as the Castlereagh of this port arrived at Whampoa on the 5th of September.—the Madras and China Ships and Warley had not arrived at Macao on the 17th of October. Some disputes had arizen respecting the sale of the Cotton, by which it was feared that the Bombay Ships would not sail for Europe before February.

It was reported that two American Frigates had been seen off the Lema Islands, And the Doris, Owen Glendower and Clorinde had, we presume in consequence of this report, sailed from Macao on a Cruize, the 11th of October.

We think it right to apprize our Readers that the BOMBAY RACES, (which commence on Monday) will take place in the Evening, and not as formerly in the Morning. It is understood that they will begin at half past three o'Clock P. M.

ARRIVALS.—Major Roome, 2d-6th.
Assistant Surgeon Jas. MacAdam, 1st-7th.
Assistant Surgeon Gordon, B. N. C.
Lieut. Powell, 1st-3d.
Lieut. Hutchison, 17th Lt. Drs,
Lieut. Pattenson, 2d-1st.
Lieut. & Adjt. A. Anderson, 2d-9th.
Major Wilson, 17th Lt. Drs.
Lieut. H. Wright, 2d M, L. C.
Major Baker, Deputy Commissary Gen.
DEPARTURE.—Capt. Sandwith.
Ensign M. Fitz Callis, 2d-8th.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS,—December 26th Grab Ship Asia Felix, Naequadah Moossajee Calla, from Bengal.

Ditto Honorable Company's Cruizer Mercury, Lieutenant Thomas Blast, from Pelopenang.

Ditto Brig Cauder Ceylon, Captain H. Pundergrass, from Columbo.

Ditto 27th Brig Catharina, Captain John Robat, from ditto.

Ditto Brig Welhelmind, Captain W. S. de Was from ditto.

28th Ship Forbes, Captain J. Robson, from Calcutta.

Ditto Ship Chabras, Captain F. Gregory, from Ditto.

SAILED.—23d Ship Brio de Mar, Captain J. D. Arnes, to Cochin.

Ditto Brig Fauze Fubany, Tendal Shaik Aliy, to Columbo.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Nov. 28, Resource, Henderson, Cape of Good Hope Sept. 24, Passengers.

Do. 29, Betsey, Kincaid, West Coast of Sumatra.

Nov. 5, Brig Gloucester, Smith, Penang November 6.

Dec. 1, Venus, Crozier, Amboyna June 21.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 26, (from Sangor;) Mohollar, (Arab,) destination not mentioned.

Do. 28, H. C. Cruizer Antelope, Capt. Hall; Java.

Passenger: Major Arch. Campbell, Depy. Commissary Gen. of the forces at Java.

Do. 29, Racehorse, Harrison, Mauritius.

The Susan, Collingwood, outward-bound to the Mauritius, passed down to Sangor December 2.

H. M. S. Nisus, had been relieved on the Cape station by the Star, and had sailed for Rio de Janeiro and England.—The English ship Glenmore and Bengal ship Peggy, had sailed from the Cape of Good Hope, previous to the departure of the Resource, for the Mauritius and Calcutta.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

NOVEMBER 3, 1813.

Yesterday evening the Honorable Company's ship William Pitt, Captain Graham, sailed for Calcutta.

Passengers from Ceylon: Wm. Montgomery Esq. Ceylon Civil Service, J. Fanning Esq. Merchant, Mrs. Cavendish, Mr. Jas. Hartley.

COLOMBO. Arrived, October the 29th Schooner Maria, Captain C. F. Kubler, from Madras.—*Passengers*: Hon'ble Charles Turnour and Mr. Warmel.

30th. Snow Olive Branch, Sarrang Carssan, from Bombay and Malabar Coast.—Brig Margareta, Captain J. Desmier returned back.

31st. Cutter Wilhelmina, Captain J. Frans, from Tutucoreen.

November the 1st. Schooner Colombo, Tindal Manual, from Carrical.—Brig Catherina, Capt. E. Daviot, from Madras and Carrical.

3d. Schooner Eliza, Captain J. H. Tipke, from Baypar.

Sailed, October, the 29th, Brig Margarita Captain J. Desmier, for Malabar Coast.

November 1st. Ketch Nundra Hamidoe, Nacoda Ismael, for Galle.

2d. H. C. Ship William Pitt, Capt. Charles Graham, bound for Bengal.

TRINCOMALE. Arrived, October the 20th, ship Batsey, Captain A. Hoog from Calcutta.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND GAZETTE.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1813.

On Tuesday last, H. M. ship Hussar, Hon. Captain Elliott, arrived from the Eastward, and sailed again on Wednesday evening for Madras.

The Brig Amelia, Captain F. R. Read, from Calcutta, arrived on the 12th current.

The Brig Lively, Captain Britto, and ship Martha, Captain Le Chapel, sailed on Sunday last, for Rangoon.

La Adele, Captain Howard, quitted the habour, for Bengal, on the same day.

The Engenia, Captain Blayn, will sail in al this day for Java.

The Brig Fattaholcair, sailed last evening for Malacca.—*Passenger:* Mr. Brooks.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1813.

On Saturday last, the ship James Drummond, Captain Gardner, arrived from the Coast of Pedier.—This ship, will sail, we understand, to-morrow or Monday, for China.

The Brig Lady Stanley and one Chooliah Vessel, came in also from the same place.

On the 22d, the Moydeen Bux, from Cuddalore, arrived;—brings no news from the Coast of Coromandel.

During the past week, the brig Amelia, Capt. Read, for Manilla; Ship Auspicious, Capt. Sterling, for West Coast of Sumatra; Ship Engenia, Captain Blayd, for Batavia; Lady Hood Captain Anderson, for West Coast of Sumatra; Brig Tay, Capt. P. C. Forster, for Eastward; and Brig Thainstone, Captain Peters, for Acheen; departed from the harbour.

OCTOBER 2, 1813.

The only arrivals of import during the week, have been the Honorable Company's Cruizer Psyche, Lieut. Tanner; the Lorimer, Captain Pereira, from Madras 8th September; and the brig Sea Horse, for whom serious apprehensions had been entertained. Captain Smith, it appears, died a few days after he left the pilot, and the command devolving on the gunner, was the cause of her delayed passage.—*Passenger*: Mr. Narcis.

The James Drummond, Captain Gardiner, quitted the harbour for China, on Wednesday; as did the Adventure, Captain William Ogilvie for Rangoon, on Thursday—*Passenger*: Mr. F. Hutton.

OCTOBER 9, 1813.

ARRIVALS—October. 5.—Brig Burrong, Syed Hussen, from Malacca. 7.—Ditto Alliance, G. L. Baumgartin, from Telofonay.

DEPARTURES October 1.—Brig Cauder Bux, Malim Saib, for Acheen.—Ditto Mary, J. Colis, for ditto. 2.—Ship Maulard Bux, Conja Hussen, for Bengal 5.—Brig Cauder Bux Mahomed Shah Malim, for Qeedan.—Ditto Cauder Bukas, Cander Maudeen, for Acheen 6.—Ditto Mary Manuel Francis, for ditto.—Ditto H. C. Cruizer Psyche, Lieut. Tanner, for Malacca 7.—Ditto Tollick, Aseng Cutty, for Bengal.

OCTOBER 16, 1813.

ARRIVALS. October 5.—Brig Barrond, Syed Hussen, from Malacca. 7.—Ditto Alliance, G. L. Baumagarten, from Telofomy,—did not come in to the Harbour 9.—Schooner John de Brios, Noq. Naboo, from Malacca. 10.—Ship Cape Packet, Chas. Doude from Padang; Ditto Adventure, William Ogilvie, put back from stress of weather. 12—Ditto Ederost, Sheik Osman, from Malacca. 14—Ditto Venus, Alex. Robertson, from Amboyna and Malacca. *Passengers*: Mr. Crozier, Mr. Turner and Mr. Rose, 15.—H. M. S. Leda; G. Bayer, Esq. Captain, from Malacca.

Among the arrivals, during the past week, we notice that of the Cape Packet; Captain Doune, from the West Coast of Sumatra,—on which came *Passenger*, Thomas Robinson, Esq. —By this conveyance we have received nothing new.

CAPE TOWN GAZETTE,

SEP. 18, 1813.

ARRIVALS IN SIMONS-BAY.

10, Sept. H. M. hired Transport Albinia, Robert Wetherall, Master, from Spithead 2d June, bound to Mauritius and Ceylon, with Govt. stores and *Passengers*.

11, Do. do. Monarch, Wm. Martin, Master; from do. do. bound to Ceylon, with 180 Troops, Detachts, 19th and 66th Regiments and Gov. stores, a part of said stores for this Place.

Do. do. H. M. Ship Stag, Capt. Hornby, from do. do. bound to Cape of Good Hope; the above Ships sailed under her Convoy.

ARRIVALS IN TABLE-BAY.

12, Sept. Maria, English Brig, J. G. Fluch Master, from St. Helena 14th August, cargo empty casks. packs, &c. &c.

17, Do. Thomas England brig, C. Allen, Master, from Mauritius, 8th August, cargo Rice, Coffe, &c.

SAILED OUT OF TABLE-BAY.

13, Sept. Hercules English Brig, David Munro, Master bound to Algoabay, cargo sundries.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.]—At Geregon on the 30th ultimo the Lady of Lieut. & Adjt. Ward H. M. 56th Regiment of a Son.

DEATH.—On board of His Majesty's ship Cornwallis off Goa, Captain William Chichester Harvey of H. M. 65th Regiment most sincerely regretted by all who knew him; in whom were united the qualities of the Gentleman and the Soldier, bravery, mildness, generosity and sincerity. He was at once a good Christian and an honest man. His loss is felt and deplored by his Friends in the Regiment.

"This is a gentle Provost, seldom when
The steeled Jailor is the friend of men."

The above Lines are quoted as a Tribute to the Memory of Mr. Thomas Saumarez Patten, late Goaler and Marshal of Bombay, who died suddenly on Friday last; of whose respectability of character and good conduct, his long retention of those situations will be the strongest testimony.

His loss is sincerely and deeply lamented and regretted by his widow and a large circle of his Friends in private Life, but many hundreds of the public will long have reason to deplore the Death of a man whose well known extraordinary goodness of Heart and humane disposition, has always so liberally administered to the comforts and necessities of the distressed and afflicted prisoners under his care of every class, as well native as European, of which many perhaps were undeserving but very few are ever likely to enjoy, who are so unfortunate as to suffer the penalty of the law by confinement in a Goal. *Bombay Gaz.*

On Sunday last, the 26th ultimo, Mrs. Mary Norman.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.]—On the 18th of September last, George Alexander, Esq. Surgeon on the Madras Establishment, to Miss Cousens, Sister to James Cousens, Esq.

DEATH.]—Lately, at Padang, on the West Coast of Sumatra, Mrs. Jackson, the Wife of Mr. Jackson, of this Presidency, sincerely regretted.

At St. Helena, on the 1st of August last, on his way to England, where he was proceeding for the benefit of his health, Capt. Rutherford, of His Majesty's 72d Regiment, eldest Son of John Rutherford, Esq. of Mopburnford, Scotland.—A Man in whom his Country has lost a meritorious Officer; his acquaintances a warm-hearted Companion, and his Family a truly affectionate Relation.

Current Value of Government Securities.

BUY. Rs.	As.	THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1813.	SELL. Rs.	As.
7	4	New fix per Cent. Loan Disc.	8	4

Madras Intelligence.

DECEMBER 16.

On Monday last, Robert Alexander, Esq. took the oaths and his seat in Council, under a salute of 15 guns from the ramparts of Fort St. George.

On Saturday last, Robert Fullerton, Esq. paid a visit of ceremony to His Highness the Nabob: a salute of 15 guns announced the arrival of Mr. Fullerton at the Palace, and a similar salute the termination of the visit.

On Monday, His Highness the Nabob returned Mr. Fullerton's visit under the accustomed honors.

His Majesty's Ship Stirling Castle we are sorry to find has been driven past the Fort in the night by the strength of the current, and

was at anchor near Covelong. It was expected she would sail from thence for this place on Saturday last.

A report has reached Madras of a Frigate, with General Hislop on board, having touched at Anjengo on her way to Bombay.

ASSIZES.

CORNWALL.—Joseph Little was put to the bar, charged with having violently assaulted his wife. When Mrs. Little appeared to give evidence against her turbulent mate, he addressed her in a plaintive tone, when the following dialogue took place:

"My dear, I am sorry to see your here."

"So am I."

"I hope you will forgive me this once, and I will never lift my hand to you again."

"You have broke your promise so often that I cannot trust you."

"My dear life' don't send me back to prison again; you have always been a good, honest, sober, and virtuous wife to me." "It is for the good of your soul, that I wish you to be punished."

"You need not fear me, I will give you all my property and part from you, if you wish it." "I know it is necessary for my safety and your salvation that you should be confined a little longer."

The Bench finding the prosecutrix was not to be moved by the intreaties of the prisoner, proceeded to examine her; and finding that the defendant was a drunkard and one of those sort of candid and generous personages, who are continually ill treating their wives upon the strength of making occasional little acknowledgements, ordered him to be detained till he could find security for his good behaviour.

Mr. George Henry Rose, and family, are preparing to set out for Sweden, where he will reside as our Minister.

The mansion, in Piccadilly, celebrated as the residence of the Duke of Queensberry, has been purchased by the Earl of Charleville.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

On Wednesday, Dr. Barron, alias Dr. Courteney, alias Dr. Currie, of No. 107, Hatton-Garden, the advertizing Surgeon was indicted for an assault, and this, too, upon his wife.—It appeared that Dr. Barron, alias Couretney, alias Currie, following the high example of Princes and Peers, had separated from his wife to whom he allowed an annual stipend.—The Lady had been robbed by housebreakers; and having accidently met the Doctor, she followed him to Hatton-Garden, in order to obtain some aid in this her distressed condition. As she entered his house, however, Dr. Barron, alias Courteney, alias Currie,—totally forgetting the dignity of his rank as one of the Royal College, and equally unmindful of his duty to the the gentler sex, this triple-named Doctor, we say, regardless of these weighty considerations, attacked his beseeching spouse with his golden or brazen-headed cane, smote her to the ground,—and when there, we record it with grief this hard hearted healer kicked the prostrate female!—The Lady, not at all approving this sort of usage, took shelter under the broad wing of the law; and the Jury, not exactly thinking that Doctors with three surnames have any particular privilege to ill-treat their wives and violate the laws, pronounced him guilty. He was brought up for judgement on Friday, when Dr. Barron, alias Courtney, alias Currie, advertizing Surgeon, of No. 107, Hatton Garden (gilt lamp, we suppose at the door, with a private entrance) was sentenced to pay a fine of 50l. the half of which only goes to his ill-used wife.

THE BLACKHEATH EFFIGY.

MR. EXAMINER.—I have waited with considerable anxiety to see if you noticed the conduct and situation of Sir John D——and his Lady, but to no purpose; surely it cannot be for want of information respecting that inimitable pair—if so, I will state a few facts:—Immediately after he sent the two letters, viz. to Lord Ct—gh and Mr. Wthrd; they disappeared from their mansion near Blackheath, like children, whose only resource is to kick at their antagonists, and run away; since which time they have lived incog.—until within these few days, the effigy of a lady being preparing for the flames, they have entirely disappeared. some say to Ireland, others to Scotland. The effigy of a lady, elegantly dressed in white, holding a parasol, with a large label in front, containing the words Conspiracy and Perjury—another on her back, with the words Diabolicrl Perjury; which was carried about Greenwich, Blackheath, &c. yesterday, with thousands in attendance, whose shouts and huzzas were encouraged by the most respectable inhabitants. This day it was exhibited (Thursday) again, in like manner, and proclaimed by the town cryer with his bell, that the effigy of the lady of the above character was to be burnt at eight o'clock in the evening, on Montague-hill, Blackheath; which accordingly took place, amidst a concourse of people indescribably great, whose rejoicings are better to be coaccived than described. I have not heard of any accidents at present. The house of Mr. B—dg—d was strongly guarded by constables; he, I understand, has received a salary of 150l. a year, since he gave his evidence on the Delicate Investigation.

A CONSTANT READER, NEAR BLACKHEATH.

P. S. I am told by several who knew her Ladyship, that the effigy (being a masterly piece of workmanship), was such an exact likeness, both in appearance and dress—the particular mode of carrying the parasol, and even to a particular mark on her face—that it was impossible for a person who knew her to mistake the object intended.

Prince of Wale's Island Gazette,

NOVEMBER 13, 1813.

On Monday night, the H. C. freighted ship Troubridge, Captain Humphreys, arrived from Batavia, having on board Mrs. Blagrave and children; Major General Robert Rollo Gillespie, and Suite.

The General landed the next morning under a Salute due to his rank.

A few Java Gazettes have been sent us, to the 24th August; a friend however has kindly accomodated us with some of a later date, extracts from which will be found in another part of the paper.

We entertained the most lively hopes, that the lower classes of this community, from the many dreadful examples which have been made, were so far improved in their moral conduct, as to have induced them to view in a more aweful light, the foul crime of murder; more especially as we have been given to understand only one or two cases of this atrocious nature, had been committed since the last Sessions: but how must nature be shocked at viewing the horrid scene exhibited in the forenoon of Wednesday last, when a most unprovoked and inhuman murder was committed, near the Chinese Church, George Town, on the body of a child, by a Malay boy, from Pulo Nias, belonging to a Portuguese woman.

The following short sketch of an Inquest held on the body, being the most correct in our power to obtain, most clearly points out, how necessary it is, that this description of people should be kept under due subordination.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Wednesday last, an inquest was held on the body of a Malay boy, named Julley, aged about five years.—It appears in the course of the examination of witnesses, before the Coroner, that Ontong, a Malay, native of Pulo Nias, is a slave debtor of a Portuguese woman, resident in George town; and that in consequence of some misbehaviour, a Peon from the Tannah adjacent was sent for to take him to the Police Office, but finding that he resisted and would not go, some more Peons were called,—in the mean time, Ontong came up close to the Peon who remained, and without the smallest hesitation, drew a small knife, which he had concealed under his cloth, and stabbed him in several parts of his boy;—the mistress immediately ran to the assistance of the peon, and in endeavouring to arrest the knife from him, was slightly wounded in the hand, and also received a kick from him, which brought her to the ground;—recovering, and no other person being then present than herself and the slave girl, they made their escape into an adjoining room, which had communication with another part of the house, divided simply by a boarded partition, and fastened the door after them: while the mistress was making her escape over the partition. the girl, through a venetian window, observed the peon run away, and Ontong call to the deceased, who was then standing much alarmed in one corner of the verandah to come to him, he at first refused to go, but afterwards went; when he immediately seized the unfortunate child, by the neck, threw him on the floor, and deliberately cut his throat, but the child not instantly dying, he inflicted several wounds on the body, until he expired—he then contrived with the same weapon to open the door of the room in which his mistress had taken refuge, no doubt with an intention of killing her and the attendant;—being however disappointed in this view, he first destroyed the furniture, and other articles, then ran below stairs, procured a dammer which he lighted, and re-ascending, set fire to the roof of the house, which, fortunately, was timely extinguished, through the vigilance of the Police:—after much resistance, with the greatest difficulty, he was at length secured.—The whole of the evidence having been gone through, the Jury, without the least hesitation, returned the verdict "*Wilful Murder*, against Ontong," who was committed to the common gaol.

On Saturday morning last, accounts reached the Presidency, by the arrival of the Thainstone, Captain Peters, from Murdoo, on the east coast of Sumatra, of the brig Arabella, Captain Pereira, having been cut off by a part of her crew, near Tappanooly; but the particulars of this horrid circumstance were not known until Monday, when the brig Sophia, Capt. Ley, arrived from Padang, on the west coast of Sumatra, which put us in possession of the following extract of a Letter, most obligingly lent us for the purpose of making it known.

"The brig Arabella, Capt. Joachim Pereira, left Tappanooly, on the 3d September last, bound to the northern ports, for Pepper. On the 9th, the carab of the vessel, arrived there, with intelligence of her having been cut off by eight Javanese, who were part of the crew. He stated that about 10 o'clock on the night of the 4th, one of the Javanese stabbed the Commander while sitting in his chair on the quarter deck, on which, the rest, who were already armed, rushed aft, and threw him over board. Two of the villains then went below, and committed the same horrid deed on Mr. Archilles Router, the supercargo, a very promising young man, son-in-law of Mr. Courbons of Pondicherry, and who was asleep in his cot at the time: they then secured the lascars, confined them in the hold, and put the hatches on, after which they all got into the boat, taking with them what few Dollars they found in the cabin, two Malay boys and a Nias girl, they then scuttled the vessel, intending all on board to perish with her, but fortunately two of them had secreted themselves in the tops, and when the boat left the vessel (which was not till she was within a foot of the water's edge) they came below and released their companions, thirteen in number, from the hold; but shocking to relate, before they could prepare a raft, the vessel went down, and all except the syrang and the carab, have perished with her; they fortunantely got hold of a hen-coop and some capstan bars, and were picked up three days after by a small boat which took them to Tappanooly, whence the Resident Mr. Hayes, with an alacrity honorable to his humanity, immediately went with five boats to search all round the Island of Manselar (within 10 miles of where this atrocious act was committed) in the hopes of picking up some of the crew, or relieving any that might have been drifted on the Island; after a fruitless search of four days Mr. H. was obliged to return, when he received information that the vessel's boat had been six days before, standing to the southward; so there is every hope of the villains being brought to justice, as Mr. H. had, previous to going to the Island, sent expresses off with the information to Natal and Padang with armed boats, to secure them in case of falling in with them at sea,"

It is most sincerely to be hoped that the humane endeavours of Mr. Hayes may be crowned with success. The girl not being a party concerned, may in the event of their landing, give such information to the inhabitants as to occasion their being secured. Mr. H. has offered a reward of forty Dollars, for the bodies of any of these villains,—whether dead or a live.

The accounts of the markets in China, brought by the Friendship and Mysore, were but a very sorry aspect, and must in a great measure damp the ardour of adventure to that country: from the low rate at which all kinds of India produce sells, we understand that the Captains of the Indiamen, will lose to a large amount. The following articles bore the prices as they are respectively stated, viz.

Tin, Banca,	20 Drs.	
—, Perah and Junk Ceylon,	19	Per Pecul.
Beetlenut,	4½	
Pepper,	6½	
Rattans,	4	
Cotton, Bengal,	11 Tale	
Opium, Bengal,	1000 Drs.	Per Chest.
Benares,	950	

His Majesty's ship Volage, S. Leslie, Esq. Captain, arrived from Java, and Malacca, on Sunday last.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

Governor Farquhar, has, in an official proclamation, sanctioned the establishment of a Bank, at Port Louis; to be called "The "Colonial Bank of Mauritius, Bourbon and "Dependencies," and to continue in full possession of the privileges granted to it for five years, from and after the 30th day of last June: a "Mauritius Insurance Company," has also been established at Port Louis, under the authority of His Excellency, to retain the privileges granted to them for three years, from the 20th of September last; both charters, renewable at the expiration of the stated terms, at the pleasure of His Excellency.

LATE MAURITIUS APPOINTMENT.

Henry Caunter, Esq. Acting 2d Assistant in the Secretary's Office, from the 1st of October.

Calcutta Intelligence.

DECEMBER 8, 1813.

The Earl of Minto leaves town on the 10th Current, in the Phœnix Yacht to embark on board His Majesty's frigate Hussar, Captain the Honorable G. Elliot, at Kedgeree.

ENTERTAINMENT TO LORD MINTO.

Complimentary marks of attention when offered to the possessor of power and patronage by the members of the community under his authority, are liable to be stigmatised, particularly by the jaundiced eye of disappointed ambition, as mere tricks of sycophantish adulation. But when the dazzling appendages of state have been resigned into other hands, when there is no longer room for hope or for fear to actuate the language or the conduct of time-servers, expresions of admiration of talents, or of respect for virtues may be paid and received, as the unsuspected and genuine offering of the heart, and may be justly presumed to be such only as the character of the man calls forth. If there be little originality in this observation, its truth at least was most fully evinced, in the glowing marks of universal esteem and attachment which were so fully displayed at an assembly of almost all the respectable Families at the Presidency, on the occasion of a farewel Ball, given on Monday evening at Moore's Rooms, to that most highly venerated Nobleman, our late Governor General, the Earl of Minto.

The Subscription to this Entertainment, though originally intended to be confined principally to the heads of departments, was scarcely proposed, when the signatures to it became more numerous than was ever known on any similar occasion at this Settlement. The following gentlemen, were elected Stewards.

The Honorable Mr. SETON, *Chairman.*

John Hall, Esq.	Major T. Wood
R. Rocke, Esq.	Captain M. Brown,
W. E. Rees, Esq.	Captain J. S. Brownrigg,
C. D'Oyly, Esq.	J. Atkinson, Esq.
Colonel Crawford,	J. H. Fergusson, Esq.
A. Trotter, Esq.	

Seven hundred cards of invitation were issued, and notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, the attendance was the fullest we ever witnessed in India.

The company began to assemble at an early hour, and before ten o'clock, seats for the Ladies, were with difficulty to be procured, At the upper end of the ball-room was placed a superb transparency, representing Fame, as in the act of displaying to the attention of the Historic Muse, a scroll on which were written the words "Bourbon," "Mauritius," "Java." At the top of the painting was an Earl's coronet, surrounded by a wreath of laurel, which hung gracefully down both sides of the

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 7, Forbes's Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES, OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1814.

(Continued from the last Page.)

picture. A little Sutton a bouquet of Thistles, with His Lordship's motto, "*Suaviter et Fortiter.*"

At the foot of the room, another transparency represented Gunga, with a Lotus, in her hand, reclining on a bank in an attitude of extreme sorrow, while her regards were fixed on a ship which seemed to be carrying away the object of her regret, over her flood Hope, endeavouring to console by drawing her attention to the prospect which opened before her, (*Omen sit faustum.*) Underneath was engraven on a tablet, the following inscription:

"——*Finibus Angliae*
Reddas incolumem, precor,
Navis, quæ tibi creditum
Debes."

Mr. Chinnery's admirable portrait of His Lordship in a fitting posture was placed in the hall adjoining the dancing-room, and received the admiration of all, for the grandeur of conception and great power of execution which it displayed.

The Ladies of the Subscribers were each decorated with some appropriate ornament. Several wore plaid dresses, or scarfs, whilst others wore armlets or bands, embroidered with his Lordship's title or his motto.

At a few minutes past ten o'clock, Lord Minto entered the ball room, accompanied by the Stewards. On his entrance all the Ladies rose to receive him, and continued standing until his Lordship took his seat in a chair, appropriated for that purpose, when the dancing commenced. The ball was opened by Mrs. Edmonstone and Mr. Rees, to the new tune of "*Lord Minto's departure for England.*"

Among the company present, were, Sir Edward Hyde East, and Family; Sir George and Lady Nugent; Lady Hood, Colonel and Lady Charlotte Murray; Misses Ross; and and Aides-de-Camp of the Governor General, &c. &c.

The dancing was continued with great spirit till about one o'clock, when the doors of the Supper-room were thrown open, and the Company sat down to a Supper prepared in Mr. Moore's best style. The Claret and Madeira were excellent, but the Champaigne was too inviting, and too abundant not to supersede in a great measure, the homage paid to its rivals. Before the dancing was renewed, the following toasts were proposed by Mr. Seton:

1.—The King, Tune—*God save the King.*"

2.—The Prince Regent, Tune—"*The Prince Regent's March.*"

3.—The Queen and Royal Family. Tune—"*The Quaker's Wife.*"

4.—The Governor General and Governments of India. Tune—"*The East India Company's March.*"

The next toast was prefaced by Mr. Seton with the following words:

"We are now assembled on an occasion that calls forth the finest and most powerful feelings of the heart. We are met to testify our affectionate and respectful attachment to the person of a much loved, much honored, parting friend,—to manifest our veneration for the talents and virtues of a Nobleman who (if I may venture to quote, and apply to himself, his just and beautiful character of another Noble and Illustrious Person) has long filled the highest public situation in this country, in a manner that proves him to possess a mind, whose elevation softened by every benevolent, every generous affection, tempers the becoming dignity of station with all the amenities of social life. To contemplate our approaching separation from such a friend, is painful in the extreme. It is however the nature of valedictory meetings to excite emotions of a checquered kind, we must not suffer the painful part entirely to prevail. We should reflect, that we only surrender the good we have, to those whose rights are superior to ours,—and that, by the very act of surrender, we set our seal to the happiness of him whom we love and revere.

"There is a theme on which I would Sain dwell,—on which, secure of carrying with me all your sympathies, I could dwell with fond, with lingering delight, were I not withheld by considerations of delicacy and respect. The presence of our noble guest forbids the expression of the feelings to which it gives rise, when I propose to you as a toast.

"The health of the Earl of Minto—a speedy arrival in his native country, and a happy meeting with his family and friends.

The toast was then drank not merely with three times three, but with such an enthusiasm of feeling, that it was several minutes before the cessation of the continued peals of applause permitted Lord Minto to attempt saying a few words in reply. When His Lordship did rise he seemed so much overpowered by the emotions excited during this interval, that it was with difficulty he could find utterance for his words. The low tone in which they were at length pronounced and distance at which we were placed, unfortunately put it out of our power to attempt giving an accurate report of his Lordship's expressions. They were nearly to the following purport—" that his heart was so filled with the sense of the many honors which had lately been showered on him by his friends who now sat around him, that in attempting to express his gratitude for such blessings, he was totally overpowered, and that as he well knew these favours to be the free gift of their benevolence, and not due to any merits of his own, he ought on this account to value them the more highly. He left them with a mind overflowing with gratitude towards them all, and would to his latest hour remember with delight a society endeared to him, not merely by its intrinsic claims to his regard, but by all the bonds of attachment with which unmerited kindness entwines the heart."

His Lordship concluded by proposing the health of Mr. Seton and the Stewards of the Entertainment, which was drank with three times three.

The next toast given by Mr. Seton was—The Hussar and a happy voyage. Tune—"*Come hoist every sail to the Breeze.*" and the last—

The Ladies, who now honor us with their Company. Tune—" *The bonniest Lass in a' the Worlds*'

The dancing was soon after recommenced, and was followed about 4 o'clock by a second supper; after which most of the company dispersed. A few convivial souls however prolonged their festivities to a much later hour.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8.

SIR HENRY RUSSELL, having been pleased to appoint Eleven o'Clock of the Morning of the 8th Current, to receive the Address, the Chairman, with the Committee, and a very numerous and a most respectable Body of the Inhabitants of Calcutta attended at the Town Hall, at the hour appointed. In a few minutes afterwards Sir HENRY RUSSELL accompanied by the Right Honorable the Earl of Minto, late Governor General of India, the Honorable N. B. Edmonstone, and the Honorable A. Seton, Esquires, Members of the Supreme Council, entered the Hall.

After the ceremonies of introduction, Mr. Rocke expressed the satisfaction he felt in performing the pleasing duty that had been assigned to him by the general voice of so respectable, and so large a part of the Inhabitants of this Settlement; and then read and presented the following Address:—

To

SIR HENRY RUSSELL, BART.

Late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal.

SIR,

We the undersigned British subjects resident in Calcutta, impressed with a just sense of the benefits resulting to the public from the able discharge of the duties of your late exalted station, cannot withhold on the eve of your departure from India, our public acknowledgement of your services, and the expression of our respect for your judicial character.

During the long and eventful period that you have held a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, as a Puisne Judge and as Chief Justice, we have beheld with satisfaction the dignified career of your judicial administration. While the Councils of the Nation, and the valour of the Arms of Great Britain, have happily extended and confirmed her Asiatic Dominions we have seen at the same time, with equal pride and gratification, that the upright administration of a wise system of laws, has, in this branch of her Empire, stamped the national justice of Great Britain, with the same decisive superiority, that wisdom and valour have conferred on her political and military character.

The faithful and enlightened dispensation of justice, in that august tribunal in which you have long presided, has led the Natives of all classes, in this metropolis and the Provinces at large, to regard the institution of the Supreme Court with increasing reverence, and to repose the fullest confidence in the wisdom and justice of the principles on which it was established, as well as in the inflexible integrity with which those principles have been uniformly applied; and we have a full conviction that the pure unsullied course, in which public justice has flowed, during your administration has had a powerful effect in attaching the Natives of India to the British Government, in engaging their affections, and encreasing their respect for the national character.

In addition to this general acknowledgement of your services, we are sensible, that such of us as are engaged in mercantile concerns, owe you particular obligations, for the illustration of many important points of Commercial Law, arising from a thorough knowledge of its principles and from a just and luminous application of them to the various cases brought before you.

From the exemplary performance of these high duties contributing so essentially to the general welfare of this Community, we feel it incumbent on us, previously to your embarkation for Europe, to acknowledge the sense we entertain of the eminent services of your public life in India, which demand our warmest thanks, and entitle you to the applause and gratitude of your Country.

Having by this public declaration of our sentiments performed a duty no less just to you than to our own feeling, we are now to bid you adieu; and to this token of respect, permit us to conjoin our fervent wishes for the welfare and happiness of yourself and your family.

We have the Honor to be,
With estem and respect,
Your faithful Servants,

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3, 1813.

Here follow the names of all the principal Inhabitants of the Settlement.

To which Sir Henry Russell returned the following Answer:—

GENTLEMEN,

I Receive with great pleasure this public and honorable testimony of your approbation.

I did not expect that my limited services would have called forth such general and flattering notice, or that the most faithful discharge of my duty could have entitled me to your thanks.

For the Office of a Judge is so sacred a trust that his duty, both to God and man, calls upon him to fulfil it to the best of his abilities, without presuming to claim any merit on that account, I have done my best, and should therefore have retired from my office satisfied with a quiet conscience. But I must own that your applause makes me feel more than satisfied, and I cannot conceal my joy at your thinking that I have in any degree contributed to the gaining of the confidence of the Natives in our administration of justice, and to the attaching them more firmly to the British Government.

I will own that it has always been a favorite object with me to convince the Natives that it is a blessing to live under the protection of British justice. If I have succeeded, (and you flatter me that I have) I have done good. I have made this Country more happy, and my own more strong: for Government cannot rest on a firmer foundation than the due administration of justice: of this our own Country is a happy proof.

During my administration of justice I have had no occasion to recommend to my own Countrymen, a reverence for our laws; for they well know the value of them: but you gratify me extremely by telling me that I have been so fortunate as to explain to a most respectable and valuable part of our Community, the Merchants of Calcutta, some important points of Commercial Law. They had a peculiar right to receive from me any information that I was able to give: for I learnt Commercial Law in Guildhall, London, where Lord Mansfield, the greatest Commercial Lawyer that ever lived, presided assisted by a special Jury of Merchants: what I gathered therefore from one respectable Body of Merchants, I have had pleasure in communicating to another.

I cannot, Gentlemen, bid you farewell without assuring you that I shall reflect on the Honor which you have this day conferred on me to the last hour of my life with pride and gratitude.

This Answer was received with a loud and universal burst of approbation.

The native Inhabitants of Calcutta, having also expressed a wish to offer an Address to Sir Henry Russell, on his approaching departure for Europe. He was pleased to appoint the hour of one this day, for receiving it, at which time a very numerous and respectable body of Natives assembled at the Town Hall, when the following Address was read and presented in the English, Persian and Bengallee Languages:—

To the Honorable
SIR HENRY RUSSELL, BART.
&c. &c. &c.

HONORED SIR,

We the undersigned Native Inhabitants of the Town of Calcutta, now approach you with sensations very different from those under which we had the honor to appear before you on the Twenty-ninth of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Six. Then we had to perform the pleasing duty of offering our congratulations on your appointment as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Bengal; and now, in the fulness of our sorrow we have to bewail your approaching departure from this Country.

The period that you have sat in the Supreme Court, first as a Puisne Judge, and afterwards Chief Justice, has exceeded Sixteen years, yet as the days of joy and satisfaction appear short and the days of calamity, as endless, the time of your administration cannot but seem to us of short duration.

We are sensible, that in confiding to you the high and important trust, of Chief Justice of Bengal, his Majesty had at heart the welfare of his subjects in this remote Country, and we who have long witnessed the zealous and upright exertions, with which you have discharged the duties of that high office, are impelled by a twofold consideration to address you on the resignation of your appointment, first to return our humble thanks to his Majesty for the selection of a Judge, who has proved the safeguard and the delight of the good and the terror of evil doers; and secondly to express our gratitude to you who have so successfully fulfilled the gracious intentions of your and our Sovereign.

When we consider the substantial benefits which the people subject to the British Government in India, have derived from the long and faithful discharge of the duties of your high office, when we contemplate the security that has been thereby afforded to the persons, the property and Rights of ourselves and fellow subjects, when we advert to the general advancement of our prosperity and happiness which has been so conspicuous, and has been felt so sensibly by all of us during the period of your judicial administration, our hearts are filled with gratitude and we compare your attributes with those which the Asiatic annals assign to the great King Nooshiran, whose name is never uttered without the addition of Audil, or the just.

And now that you are about to leave a Country, in which your name is justly revered, we entreat you to accept our sincere wishes for your safe arrival in your Native Land, and that there you may long enjoy every blessing due to him, who by a faithful discharge of the duties of exalted station has advanced the happiness of millions of his fellow creatures.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 1, 1813.

To the above very impressive Address Sir H. Russell was pleased to make the following Reply:

GENTLEMEN,

When you did me the honor to congratulate me on my being appointed Chief Justice, I promised that I would faithfully fulfil the important trust reposed in me, to the best of my abilities. The time is now arrived when I can say that I have done so, to the satisfaction of my own conscience; and I rejoice to find that I have satisfied you. It has been my anxious wish to convince you of that, of which I have always been convinced myself, that your property, your characters, and your lives are safe under the protection of British Justice, and thereby to confirm the connexion which happily subsists between your Country and mine. But I dared not flatter myself that you would estimate so highly as you have done, the best services I could render: or that you would attribute to me so much merit, for the bare performance of my duty. I have done no more; if from my so doing you have derived any benefits, which I hope and believe you have, you owe them to the wisdom of our Laws rather than to me, who have only been an instrument of administering them.

I am extremely flattered by your applying to me the epithet of "—just," you could not have selected from all the titles, of all the Kings of Asia, an epithet of which I should

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be so proud. I was sent here to be just: if I had not been so, I should have disgraced my own Country and have been a curse to yours. At least, however, I have faithfully served both, having so done, I withdraw to that retirement which my age requires, and to the care of a large family, with which it has pleased God to bless me. But I cannot say farewell to you, without wishing you every blessing, whom for some time past I have considered as my family, which Providence can bestow. I utter these my last words to you, with the sincerity and affection of a Friend.

The usual ceremonies of presenting Utter and Pawn, were performed, and the Natives retired highly pleased with the very feeling and gratifying manner, in which Sir Henry had expressed himself regarding their Address.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

SATURDAY, December 4, 1813.

This day, the Second Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for 1813, were opened at the Court-house, with the usual solemnities, before the Hon'ble Sir Edward Hyde East, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Sir William Burroughs, Bart, and the Hon'ble Sir John Royds, Puisne Judges. The pannel having been first called over, the following gentlemen were ballotted and sworn of the Grand Jury; viz.

GEORGE CRUTTENDEN, Esq. Foreman.

John Mackenzie,	Eneas Mackintosh,
John Trotter,	Robert Lawson,
William Hen Oakes,	John Vaughan,
George Abbott,	Wm. Lloyd Gibbons,
Archibald Kelso,	John E. Wilkinson,
Charles Blaney,	Matthew Smith,
Charles D'Oyly,	Fred. Vansittart,
Walter Davidson,	John Yates,
Step. Laprimaudaye,	John Vicent Brisoe,
James Scott,	Robert Mc'Clintock,
Alex. Colvin, Jun.	and
George Martin,	C. A Maloney, Esq.

After retiring to choose their Foreman the Grand Jury returned into Court, when His Lordship the Chief Justice addressed them in the following eloquent and impressive charge:—

"*Gentlemen of the Grand Jury*;

"This being the first occasion for my addressing you since my arrival in this country with the King's commission, I cannot restrain the humble expression of my duty and gratitude, in unison with every other British subject in India, for his Majesty's paternal goodness and gracious favor in having extended and confirmed to us, in this distant but mighty appendage of his crown, one among the best of the free and noble institutions of our parent country, the trial by jury in criminal matters, whereby the life, liberty, and character of every British subject in India are placed under the same safeguard as those of our fellow subjects at home. The same invaluable privilege has been conferred upon the native inhabitants of this and the other capitals of the several Presidencies whose intermixture with British subjects placed them in a fit condition to receive it; and if they had derived no other benefit than this from British connection and Government, they would have had abundant reason to bless the hand which gave it.

"The Court look with great satisfaction to the aid which they are to receive in the discharge of this arduous part of their duties, first from you, the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, by your previous investigation of the facts and probable grounds of every accusation, your knowledge of the customs, habits, and general characters of the several descriptions of witnesses brought under your personal examination; and afterwards from the Petty Jury, by their just development of the truth of the whole case submitted to them in evidence on the part of the accused as well as of the accuser. The Court themselves are bound, under the highest sanctions which can affect the consciences and understandings of men, faithfully to expound, according to their best ability, the rules of law applicable to the points of evidence which may arise, and to the legal conclusions to be drawn from the facts of the several cases brought in judgement before them: giving to the Jury also the benefit of their greater experience in the unravelling of evidence, by pointing out to their observation in summing it up the degree of probability, and the confirmation or opposition of the several parts of it, so as to make the whole case distinctly understood by those who are sworn to deliver a true verdict upon it.

"But, in order to render the discharge of our respective duties beneficial to the people, to whom the British laws are thus to be administered, it is of the first importance, that an awful reverence for truth should be engraved upon their hearts, that they may justly appreciate its high value before the Almighty God of all nations, and in adorning and perfecting the civilization of man. An habitual love and practice of truth, even in the common concerns of life, (and more especially when God himself is called upon to witness and to avenge the breach of it,) is one of the best characteristics of a great and flourishing nation, as habitual falsehood and deceit are no less certain symptoms of national decline and degradation. I am sure that you cannot render a greater service to the State, than to exert all the authority and influence you possess in your public and individual capacities, to impress these sentiments upon the understanding and regards of this people, so that they may know and feel in what abhorrence the false witness, and the fabricator and contriver of false instruments to be afterwards supported by perjuries, are held by the whole Government and by great and honest men of all descriptions: that there is no offence for which more vigilance will be exerted to bring the perpetrator to justice, and the conviction of which will be followed with more certain and exemplary punishment to the extent allowed by law. The honest witness of the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, be his condition as humble as it may, will receive every protection and encouragement from the Court: the dishonest witness, be his condition ever so high, shall, when convicted and covered with shame before all his countrymen, learn to fear the justice of the laws, and repent his own prostitution and dishonor. Let it also be known, that those who procure or encourage another to commit perjury, are equally guilty with him in the eye of the law and of reason, and that their shame and punishment will be commensurate with his.

"The present Calendar exhibits one charge of Perjury, so flagrant as to have raised at the time the just indignation of the Court, by whom the offender was immediately committed, and another charge of Forgery, and my own short experience in this place has but too fully confirmed the general expression which I have heard of the prevalence of these offences.

"There is happily for the Native population, a natural and just abhorrence of shedding innocent blood. I was the less prepared therefore to read so long a list of murders, as appeared in the first Calendar presented to me. One only of these charges, however, affects the Native character, I mean the instance of a Hindoo woman, charged with having occasioned the death of her infant daughter-in-law, by burning her in different parts of her body. But before you can find a true bill either for Murder or Manslaughter, you must have reasonable satisfaction, that the death was attributable to the burning by the prisoner, and not to a previous and continuing disease, of which there is also evidence; though, if the death of the child were caused by any such misconduct of the prisoner, aggravating to death a pre-existing disorder, which in itself would not otherwise have been fatal, she must be answerable for the consequence to the extent of Murder or only of Manslaughter, according to the probability of the fatal result from the unlawful act done, in the actual condition of the child at the time. Upon this point, you will receive the best information from the Medical persons who attended the deceased. If you collect from their testimony, that the death was not at all occasioned by the burning, you will of course reject the bill altogether for the Homicide; at the same time, I think it proper to warn all ignorant and superstitious persons, who may suppose that disorders either of mind or body are to be cured by such desperate experiments, that they are acting at the peril of answering for it with their own lives; for, if cruel and dangerous acts like those imputed to this prisoner, were clearly the cause of the death of another by producing fever and inflammation, though done only from the motive of effecting a cure by some supposed power of sorcery, it could not be less than Manslaughter; and still more if such acts were done for the purpose of correction and punishment of the child for eating mud, which was alleged against her by the prisoner, it might amount even to Murder, if the immediate danger of the instruments used in the application were apparent and probable.

"With respect to another charge of Murder, that of a Military Officer on guard, by one of the sentinels on duty under his immediate command, upon the pretence of an order given or supposed to have been given, by the Officer denying him water which he demanded. While I lament to see so atrocious an offence imputed to a British soldier, yet if the fact be made out to your satisfation, no difficulty as to the application of the law can arise in so plain a case. At the same time, it is much to be regretted, that a charge of this nature had not been investigated by a Court Martial upon the spot, and at the time when the offence was committed; where the witnesses to the transaction were all present, and where an example, if necessary to be made, would have been far more efficacious than at this distance of time and place, removed from those to whom it would be most salutary.

"There is another charge of Murder against an European, for which the depositions returned to the Court do not suggest any motive. This will require particular investigation. There appears to have been some expectation of violence to his person by the deceased, from some of the crew of the Nautilus, on board of which he was serving, but on what account is left unexplained. All the witnesses however, concur in stating, that the prisoner, who was a fellow seaman of the deceased, went up to him when in the privy on shore, and struck him some blows. These blows, however violent, were only struck with his fist; from which it is not probable, without great disparity of age or strength, or from helplessness or infirmity of some sort on the part of the deceased, that death could have ensued. If nothing of this sort should appear, nor any evidence of previous malice directed against the life of the deceased, the fact of such blows, though given under the influence of passion or anger at the time, and without any apparent cause, not being in their nature probably productive of death, will reduce the offence to Manslaughter.

"The last, but not the least horrible of the dreadful list of Murders, to which it is proper to call your attention, are those which are charged to have been committed by five seamen, who had embarked on board the Country ship Asia, upon their Officers and some of their fellow seamen in the hour of distress, after the wreck of the ship.

"I am not aware at present, that any of the questions of jurisdiction, which have divided the opinions of the learned Judges on this Bench, and are now under appeal at home, are likely to arise in this case. The offences are charged to have been committed by seamen in the employ and under the command of British subjects domiciled in India, after the crew had been compelled for the preservation of their lives, to abandon the ship, which soon afterwards sunck, and to betake themselves to their boats. This was effected by the orders of the Commander; and the crew in the two boats of the ship must be considered as much under his command and in his service when they were in the boats as they were when in the ship. Their condition in that respect was the same. Your attention, therefore, will be principally directed to the facts of the charge, and you will understand, that, where any number of persons are found combined together for an unlawful purpose, such as that of seamen piratically dispossessing their Officers of the command and possession of the ship's boats, in which they were proceeding to a place of safety after the loss of the ship, all the confederates are answerable for the acts of each other, done in the prosecution of that illegal purpose, by whatsoever hand the deadly stroke may be given. This observation applies with peculiar force to the murder of the Captain and other Officers, who were marked out in the first instance for the vengeance of these infuriated men. The murders of other subordinate persons, which were committed on different days, might possibly have arisen from some diabolical caprice, in which some one or more of the prisoners might have individually indulged against their unfortunate victims, without any other apparent motive than the wicked thirst of blood inflamed by previous assassinations; yet as all were present, if each appeared ready to give aid to the others on every new act of violence, and by their presence and countenance and known combination, did in fact discourage any resistance to the will of either of them by the rest of the crew, I am not able in point of law to discriminate the case of any one of the prisoners from the rest, in relation to any of the murders charged to have been committed by them all.

"Of the other offences to be submitted to your previous examination, there is one, to which I think it necessary to call your attention; and that, not because there appears to me any difficulty likely to arise, but on account of the daring nature of the offence, committed by an European, assuming the name of Capt. Chalk, but whose real name is stated to be Patrick O'Neal. The Native inhabitants of these extensive regions which are placed under the East India Company's dominion, have long had certain experience, that this Court in its dispensation of Justice, knows of no distinction between European and Native. The foundations of their confidence have been and must continue to be firmly placed, no less on British justice than on British valour, the two certain supports of the Empire. The robbery planned and executed by this man, if you give credit to the witnesses, was committed in the face of day, by means of the authority which he assumed as an European, over the simplicity and humility of the Native servants employed by the Owner to protect his property. Under the pretence of being an Officer of Engineers, and a friend of the owner of the goods, he converted that superiority and deference which justly belonged to the character he assumed, into an engine of rapine, oppression and fraud, the excess of which at last betrayed the impostor. If you find, Gentlemen, that he originally took the control of the goods on shore, and in the boat, from the owner's servant, pretending to be the friend of the owner and to act on his behalf, with intention to rob him of them, to which conclusion the whole of the conduct imputed to him seems to furnish a clue; or if after having possessed himself of them by the consent of the servant, as the friend of and for the professed benefit of the owner, you find that he broke open any of the packages and stole the contents or any part of them; in either case you may safely draw the legal conclusion, that he stole them from the owner. For he cannot be in a better situation by his imposition on the servant, who had no authority to deliver up the charge of his master's goods to the Prisoner, than if he had received them in the condition they were by the delivery of the owner himself, for the purpose of safely conveying them to him at Calcutta; and if they had been so delivered to the owner, and the Prisoner had afterwards broken any of the packages and taken out any of the goods, it would have been felony, as in the common case of a carrier, who breaks a package committed to him for safe carriage.

"The offences to which I have adverted, are sufficiently distressing to contemplate, but, since I have come down to the Court, other depositions have been put into my hands, containing a charge of Rape against a person of high cast, upon the wife of a poor Bearer. To find the bill, you must be satisfied that the entire act of fruition was completed, and that the offence was committed against the will of the sufferer; and if you are satisfied upon the close examination of the witnesses, that the charge is founded in truth, I have only to declare to you from this Bench, that which you must be sensible of from your own experience, that, however observant this Court is of the lawful rights and customs of the Natives living under their jurisdiction, they will never permit any class of men, however high, to abuse them, and make them an engine of oppression and wrong against their fellow subjects of lower degree.

"It is not necessary to call your particular attention to the other cases in the Calendar, which your ordinary experience in these matters will enable you to deal with without any assistance. It is shocking to humanity; to contemplate such a catalogue of dire offences as this Calendar presents, but I have no doubt that you will accurately investigate every case, and draw such results as justice requires."

The Grand Jury then withdrew. And, there being no case in a state of sufficient forwardness for trial, the Sessions were adjourned.